Amnsements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at S. IT IS NEVER TWO LATE TO MEND.
Bears Fraderic Robinson, Join Gilbert, Chas Fisier, Mark Smith,
Bears Fraderic Robinson, Join Gilbert, Chas Fisier, Mark Smith,
Bearte Holland, Young Houston, S. J. Ringrold, Browne, William
and Graham, Leonard, Bearses, Wilson, Wilkinson, Yope, Ward,
cashin, Miss Joine Gurle, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Barrett.

THIS EVENING, at 8, BELFITEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK Agree Dition, Miss Ide Verent, Messas Burcett, Kalton, Bieladell dary, Holmes, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Everett, Mrs. Clanfrau

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING, & B-THE LOVE KNOT-MEDEA.

THIS EVENING-THE CONSIGNOR BROTHERS, Miss Held Western, Mr. J. A. Herne. Matthew TO-DAY: SALIN IN PARIS-JUNING LIND.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING THE ELVES: Or, THE STATUE BRIDE.
FAS DE FASCINATION: The Worrel Sisters, and full company. FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 2.—THREE FAST WOSEN; Miss Fanny
Hearing, Mr. G. L. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.

BARNUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TON'S CASIN—Mrs. G. C. Recard Mrs. J. Pryo. Mrs. W. L.
Jamesen, Misses Jonnie Gioner, Roberts Scholl, Lebrum, Mesers,
Flaincey, Pary, W. L. Joshico, Scholl, Lebrum, Erriland,
Britman, Anderson, Wilson, Garl, FUNDRED THOUSAND CURIUN 1125.

THIS EVENING, MUSICAL PERFORMANCES by BLIND TOM. Methode 81 2.

COOPER UNION HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON at 1, and THIS EVENING, et 1, THE ORPOLANDING and CHILDREN'S SINGING HERILPY. for Jerome
Hopkins. Somet Bascheatt Stater Crisciani. Mears. David Wyle,
S. 6 Mills, Robert Goldbeck, Theodor's Thomas.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THE SEVENING, at 8 o'clock. O'LD TIME'S ROCKS: THE
LIVE INGIN: Messra Dan Bryant, Nell Bryant, Dave Reed Nelse
Seymour, Rollin Howard, Dan Liminat, Master Byan.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, MB:B, BALLADS, COMPALACTS, FARCES BURLIESQUES, BANCES, SULOS, DUFTS, etc.—MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH AVE. HOTEL—WHO KILLED THE POLICE MAN'S Maintee 2 Z.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the WORKS OF

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 773 Bresident TO-DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T.

CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENESTS.

THIS EVENING, EBARR COME OPER-THE BOOTOR OF ALGASTARA.

Business Aotices.

THE LAST DAYS of ex-President Martin Van Buren were made constortable by the use of Jonas Whirecomb's Asenus Remany. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the

Extract from the "Life of Washington firving," by his asphere Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

" The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit- Jonns Whiteumb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a winegiass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt gelief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danget need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. (See circular.)

JOSEPH BUENRYT & Co., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

CHOLERA, WAR AND FAMINE threaten the nations of Europe. We have no reason to apprehend the last two; but we are shable at any moment to the first. Every one should be prepared sgrinst its attacks, for no one knows when or where it may make the appearance. Marsonn's Asiatic Chotana Cure is the best remedy for this discuse. If admiristered in the premonitory stages, it will, in alise cases out of ten, prevent its going further; and, even in the last stages, it will care a very large proportion of cases. Depot. No. 487 CONGRESS WATER.

EMPIRE WATER. COLUMBIAN WATER Refreshing, Cleansing, Invigorating Delicious as a Beverage. Sale and certain as a Medicine.

PILES-ITCHING PILES. Parlyingly sured. Also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rhemm

and all diseases of the Skin, by using Rossman's Cunu. No hambur, as a trial will prove For Sale by all respectable Drugglets. Sent by small for sixty

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New-York Agents

ROSSWAN & MCKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.

The Justites were the first to make known to Eu-Tibe the medicinal victors of the bark of the Circhons, or Calisays, which was long popularly known as "Jesuit's Bark." As a toole, it has as rival. Manapun's Causara Tonic is the very best mode of administering this remedy. It contains all the virtues of the back, and, which is a spinbage of Cinche serious ingredient. For sale by all druggists.

Lyon's INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches. Asks and Vermin, and preserving fars and clothing from Moths. The original and genetice is signed E. LYON. All others are imitalious. Take no other insert Powder but LYON's. Sold by all dr. gjists, and by Sannus & Co. No. 21 Park-row.

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO.,

MANUFACTURE AND SELL THE MCALPLAY TOWNER, MANUFACTURE AND SELL THE MCALPLAY TOWNER.

For his speedy and certain core of Ulvers of the Throat and Nose. Eleongated Palene. Swelling of the Tender, Coughs, Coda, Quinney, Hawra case. Ulpither is, Corrysponts Some Broat, Catarrh of the Nose and Spranchists. See circular cartaining certificates from Dr. Thamas E. Wilson of Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesade Druggies, Lecin Ille. Ky : O. M. Hillierth, one of the proprietors of the New York Hotel, Ma. Elizabeth Crittender, Wildow of the Hot. John J. Criticales and others. Knox, the Hatter, whose stores are at Noz. 212 and

504 Besadowny, has just brought out several splendid styles. The tasto business. There is something so peculiarly characteristic in the wares of Knox, the helter, that any one who has once worn his hats would seamer go bareheaded than wear any other. FAMILIES VISITING WATERING PLACES should be

eware that the change of food and mode of life almost invertably produce a relaxed condition of the bowels, especially in children. To sonderact this, the most effective means is the use of Manapan's CARRINATIVE STRUP, the efficacy of which has long been pro-especially at the South and West. Depot. No. 487 Broadway.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right How Earl Russell communicated to the Codege of Pyheirians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only eamedy of any service in cholera was CHLOROFFER—See Lanart. December 21, 1864. HENRY SHITE, Special Agent, No. 37 Nassaust, N. Y.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, temps it glossy and from felling out; removes dandruff is the finest trassing used. Sold by RURHTON, No. 10 Actor House, and by all lengths's. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-

The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,600 Chestout et., Philia.; Astroph., N.Y.; 19 dreem st., Boston. Avoid franchieral indications of his patients.

DE. BICKNELL'S SYRUP .- A sure and safe remedy ers. No one should be without it.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supposters, &c.—Marse & Co.'s Radical Curs Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey et. Lady attendant.

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac-ture the most improved Looms for wearing Tapes, Sindings, Webbings

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair without dyeing; is the finest hair dressing known. Use no dyes, of liquid preparations. Depot No. 51 Barolay et. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

WILLOOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its seem is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock editch."—["Jukge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial," Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of alltches on the same piece of goods.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW FAM-

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM FLASTIC IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

Manufacturers. CRAYER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPARY No. 400 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE No. 625 Broadway.

PLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best

THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines. - A. H. SUPLER, No. 577 Broadway, Agents wanted. Howa Sewing Machine Company .- Ellas Howe,

Lie Lientens, Lie. Gth Brandway. Argule wanted

Wno is Your Docton? It is not necessary to re one! when one box of Manadan's Sanattys Pills will outs all names of Indigration, Dyspopais, Sick Headaphe, and other disorders trising from a foot stamach. Depot, No. 427 Broadway.

Do NOT LET YOUR PERSUDICE STAND BETWEEN our suffering child and the rallef that will be absolutely sure to folw the use of Mrs. Winslow's Scotning Starp. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colie, regulates the bowels, softens the game, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Thirty-five ents a bottle. Offices, No. 4s Dey st., New York, and No. 205 High Holbern, London, England.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY .- DALLEY'S GALVANIC Horse Salva is fast taking the place of all other Horse Liniments and Ciniments. All who use it acknowledge it to be the best known and Cintments. All who use it acknowledge it to be the best known cure for galls, acratches, outs, aprains, bruises, and in many cases quittor, young aparin, quarter cenzis, &c. 50c. a box. Sold by all Druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedarat., N. V.

3 500. - THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Honses, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well defined edges, and the bricks will stand and custates, while thos made by the dry pressing mathines all CRUMBLE TO PINCES on be INCHIPOSED TO PROSE. A. Ruqua, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE with only ONE HORSE POWER; and will make not of the same amount of timber ONE THIRD NORE SHINGLES than can be made by any saving shingle machine. A. ERQUA, General Ansat, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S EMBROCATION, for the cure of Rhemation, Neuralgia, Typhold Fever, Nervoux Diseases, Sprains, Pains, Fever and Agne, Businen, &c. It is a sure preventive of Cholara and Fevers, and has not it sequal for instantameous relief, if used as directed. Configures and testimates from those whose have used and seen the good effects of this Embrocation are in posses, even of the Accost. Try a bottle and be convinced. For rate by the mass Barking & Co., No. 21 Park How, H. T. Hilmand, No. 224 Broadway, and M. LEVY, sole agent. No. 116 Warrenest., New-York.

BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SALT REEUM, RHENDMATISM AND PILES, are eafely and quickly cored by the use of Dallar's Maginal Pain Extractor. Sold by all Drugglets, at 25 ents a box. Depot. No. 49 Cedar at. N. V.

MOTH AND PRECELES.

Ladies efficied with Discolarations on the Face, called moth patches, or frack'es, should use FERRY'S Celebrated MOTH and FERRY LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY. Dermate ogles, No. 49 Bond-st., N. V. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price \$2.

A PREPROT HORSE CONTMENT.-DALLEY'S GAL-TANIC HORSE SALVE is a certain and rapid cure for Scratches, Galls, Cuts, Nail Priots, Sorsa, Corns. Swellings and Strains. Fifty conts a box. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot. No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y. COSTIVENESS. THE SOURCE OF DISEASE .- It causes

Plies, Headarba, Dizzinesa, Bilionaneas, Sun Niomach, Oppression, Low Spirin, Worms, Indigenton, &c. Dr. Harmson's Prairiestatuo Lorangus warranted to cure all these, and the only cure for Pitass, either bleeding of otherwise. Sold by Drans Barness Co., Kings-Eark Co., Canyane, Macu's Co., and all Durgasis.

SECOND-HAMD SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others make taken in exchange for our new patent ALTE and Day Patent ALTE and Day Patent ALTE, Science 255 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut st., Phila.

BROADWAY CHEAPNESS.

The superb assertment of untrimme , plain and fency Hars, for lastics. Misses and Children, at Gastra, No. 20 broadway, offers a cide field for selection, and the pricess are lower than electron. Nerrous Headaches are instantly cured by one dose forty drops"; of Murcalpe's Gusar Eurusane Ermnot. Sold all Drogates.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND adaptability: Army and Navy furnished grads with the best per com-mission of the Surgean-General U.S. Army, by E. D. Hursson, M. D. Astor Piace, Ginton Hall, N. Y.

S. M. PRITENGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS 139 Agests, No. 37 Park-row, New York (established in Illain, are agents for The Tribane, and all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever's futencied for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but so agraeanty for his good faith. Als business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tara DNE." New York.

We sennot andortake to return relected Communications.

The Tribune in London STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 1: Henricite, e. Caves Garden, W. C.), see Agents for the este of THE TRIBLINE. Tary will sha excess Sammaras and Assessments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The upshot of the Fenian news is, that the Fenians, under Col. O'Neill, formerly of the Union army, now "Commander of the Irish Republican Army in Canada," with a force variously stated from 600 to 3,000, have taken fort kire, which is not a fort, but a small town nearly opposite Buffalo, on the Canada side. There are abundant rumors about other exploits of the "I. R. A. in C.," but we can cipher out nothing very definite beyond the simple facts above detailed. The telegraph, however, recounts some of the incidents attendant upon a friendly head-breaking which occurred at Elmira among a party of intrepid Fenians; but we do not deem this an "sential element in the proposed subjugation of Great Britain.

ent in the proposed subjugation of Great Britain. The remains of the late Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott were committed to the earth yesterday at West Point with appropriate and deeply impressive ceremonics. There was a very large attendance of distinguished men from all professions and callings, including deputations from the National Congress, from the army, the navy, and from many municipal governments. The day of the funeral was observed through the country by the display of mouraing insignia, and in several cities business was wholly, or in tast suscended.

of in part, sispected.

The news from Quarantine is quite unfavorable. There are 35 new cases of choicen reported, and 8 deaths took place since the previous report. There was a total in the hospital ship of 105, and 24 more are being transferred to her. The condition of the ship is deplorable, being crowded with the sick, dying and dead.

The proposition to rebuild Pike's Opera House at Cin-cinnait by a subscription of \$150,000, in the form of tickets at 75 ets. each good for one exhibition any time within two years, has been agreed upon by all parties, and im-mediate steps are to be taken to carry the project into

In the Strong divorce case yesterday, on the motion of Mrs. Strong's counsel to compel Mr. S. to pay her coun-cel's fees, and to have all his proceedings in the new trial tayed till such payment is made, there were long and claborate arguments by counsel, and the court took the

The music season in Central Park opens to-day, the performance commencing at 3 o'clock, p. m. The band formed for these entertainment is a superior one, and the succession of concerts during the Summer cannot fail to be brilliant and highly popular. The annual Protestant Episcopal Convention of the tocose of New-Jersey has been in session during the has

iocese of New Jersey has been in session during the last rock, Bishop Odenheimer presiding. During the year the Bishop has confirmed 860 persons, and 7 have been rdained. There are 118 ministers now in the diocese.

The Board of Health will very soon devise ways and means for providing adequate quarantine accommodations of every kind. It is supposed that whatever may be done will need to be done in opposition to the wishes of many persons owning property adjacent to Quarantine.

The Indian Peace Commissioners reached Fort Laramic on May 30. There is a large attendance of the Sioux, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, and the prospects for a treaty of peace were good. The council was to open yesterday June 1). Further accounts are received of the alleged poison-

ng by lead in Orange County. It appears there are heavy elsems for damages against the proprietor of the mill whence the poisoned flour has been sent out.

The New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art are considering the subject of establishing an Astronomical as well as a Magnetic Observatory. The plan is to be at once brought before the public. The New-York State Military Agency at Washington uring May, collected and paid claimants \$19.850 31, eside accomplishing a great amount of other customary

The floods in Western Alabama have been very destructive, more so than for many years. The freshet ex-tends along a river tract of at least 600 miles.

By a fire in One-hundred-and-sixth-st, yesterday after-oon a colored man was burned to death, and several other ersons were seriously injured by the heat.

The Commission appointed to consider the subject of providing communication between extreme points in this city, invite plans for such communication.

The Excelsior and Harvard Base Ball Clubs, yesterday, had a match game at Bedford, L. L. and the Harvard Club was again defeated—the score standing 46 and 28.

There was a firemen's muster at Ponghkeepaie, yester-lay, at which 10,000 spectators were present. The wife of Mr. William Cullen Bryant is dangerously ll at her husband's residence, Roelyn, L. I. On the Fashion Course yesterday the stallion Vander-ilt trotted \$500 into his owner's pocket. Best time, 2:29:

The Maryland Episcopal Convention at Baltimore ad-Gold was excited yesterday, and quite a large business was done in the vestionic of the gold-room on the rumors of the Fenian invasion. The price at the opening was 1401, but t advanced to 141; and closed at 141 bld. Business was en-irely suspended on the Stock Exchange.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Gen. Scott took place resterday, at 1 o'clock p. m., at West Point. The ceremonies were of a most imposing character. The vast

ing States, was in keeping with the high esteem in which this great soldier was held.

Our seventh page to-day contains a second article

on the Walkill Valley lead-poisoning case; letters from Canada and Missouri; a letter describing the recent great fire at Oil City, Penn.; together with law reports and articles of miscellanous character. The trustees of the Cornell University at Ithaca nvite in our advertising columns proposals for the con-

struction of the first of the edifices wherein that University is to be located. We will only add that they are abundantly responsible-\$500,000 in cash from its President being a part of the endowment already secured.

THE FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA -ITS LESSONS.

The junior branch of the Fenians have st length invaded Canada-so much is certain. How many they number-what welcome they are to findwhat resources are at their back-renain to be developed. As by far the larger number of the Irish seem to follow the flag of C'Mahony and Stephens, the natural presumption is that the movement is rash, uncalculating, foolhardy, and that the shattered remnant of the Ferian army will soon be racing back across the frontier in most admired disorder. We say, this is the natural presumption-we prophesy nothing whatever.

The random talk of some of our City journals has been calculated to misguide the public mind. The Fenian movement is not mere pretense or parade-is deeply and painfully earnest. O'Mahony may be crazy, if you will; but he is not a swindler angling for dupes; and so, we presume, of the rest. The Irish regard the English as oppressors of their country and race for the last eight centuries, and would very generally rise to throw off the detested yoke if they durst. We say "the Irish," knowing well that there is a very large share of the population of Ireland who are essentially, heartily British. But whoever are really Irish are anti-British-and as profoundly so in England, Canada, or Australia, as in Ireland or the United States. They do not often break out into insurrection; not because they are cowards, but because they see no reason to hope for success; but if they saw a fair chance to strike for the independence of their, native land, there are Oue Million able-bodied Irishmen to-day living in all parts of the earth who would joyfully take their places in the ranks, and make as good a fight as they could. Very many of these will have nothing to do with Feniansm, regarding it as a wild delusion; but show them a fair chance to make Ireland an independent republic at a cost of one hundred thousand Irish lives, and they would joyfully make up the taily.

Of course, there are Irish quacks and self-seekerscharlatans and swindlers-traders in patriotism; simulaters of patriotic devotion-perhaps as many in proportion as of any other race on earth. Dissimulation and treachery are the natural vices of slaves; and the Irish have the faults natural to a down trodden race. But there would be precious little hypocrisy if there were no genuine piety, and few pretended devotees to the liberation of "the ould sod" if there were not many real devetees to render the pretense a gainful one. The aspiration of the Irish to nationality and independence has outlived so many crushing defeats that it is most unlikely to be extinguished by any fresh disaster. Let us presume, then-as almost every one presumes-that the Fenian invasion of Canada will speedily be drowned in blood-that the wreck of Gen. Sweeney's forces will soon be fleeing across the border-it will be a very great mistake to calculate that this will annihilate Fenianism. It will the spirit will survive. A century hence, as now, the Irish race will be plotting, organizing, and occasionally fighting for independence, unless there shall meantime be developed an England wise enough, just enough, to abolish their swindling State Church and make the Three Kingdoms alike contented and happy by just and equal laws, based on a recognition of the inalienable Rights of Man.

-The Canadians have probably seen new light on the subject of St. Albans raids and Coursel decisions. They used to think these rather amusing than otherwise. Perhaps they still do; but we doubt it. If we should ever have another gigantic rebellion, we think their hospitality to conspirators and incendiaries wil be less fervid than in the days not long past. At all events, we will hope so, alike for our own sakes and

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

The news received yesterday from the river Plate makes it certain that the war which has now for more than two years been desolating the Atlantic States of South America is speedily drawing to a close. After several months spent in preparation, the allies have at length succeeded in forcing a passage of the Parana, and in crossing their whole army into Paraguayan territory. After many reconnoissances and skirmishes between the vessels of the Brazilians and the Paraguayans, two Brazilian brigades, on April 5, occupied the island of Carvalho, situated a few miles west of Paso de la Patria, at the confluence of the Paraguay and the Parana. On the 10th of April, a large force of the Paraguayans made an attempt to dislodge the Brazilians in charge of the island battery, but were routed with great slaughter, losing in killed, wounded, prisoners, and drowned, 900 to 1,000 men, and 50 canoes or flats, while the loss of the Brazilians did not exceed 150. On the 16th of April, 10,000 Brazilians, under Gea. Osorio, effected a landing a little up the Paraguay and drove back the enemy's skirmishers. On the next morning they defeated a Paraguayan force of 3,000 men with great loss, and being joined by an equal force of Argentines and Orientals, took ossession of the Fort of Itapicu (immediately north-

west of Paso de la Patria). By the 19th, all the allied forces had passed over, with their cannon and cavalry, and encamped within half a league of the intrenched camp of the Paraguayans. The latter did not make a stand, but abandoned their camp and retreated to their great stronghold, Humaita (on the Paraguay, a few miles above the confluence of the Paraguay and the Parana). It was considered as certain that Humaita could not be held, and that the war would be speedily ended. In addition to the above force of the allies which entered the Paraguayan country in its southwestern corner, another army of 12,000 Brazilians, under Baron Porto Alegre had invaded Paraguay from the south-east, and was marching upon the capital, Asuncion. The military superiority of the allies over the Paraguayans is now so great that news of the submission of Lopez and the end of the war may be expected by the next mail steamer. With the war will probably end the Presidency of Lopez, and its chief result is likely to be a radical

change in the constitution of Paraguay. The Parkersburg Gazette thus accounts for the heavy majorities just rolled up in West Virginia against

Rebel enfranchisement: "There can be no doubt that multitudes of our people were deterred from even applying for registration because of the condition of things under which they have lived for several years past. Presed down by beyonets, pashed hack by sabers, frowned upon by scowling officers in uniform, browbest on every side, there can be little or no wonder that make of our people studiously avoided exposing themselves to further insult and ourrage, and quietly remained at home."

-" Our people," in West Virginia, who have been pressed down by bayonets, pushed back by sabers, frowned upon by scowling officers in uniform, browessemblage of distinguished officers of the army, Sena- | best on every side," were just exactly the Rebels in

tors, and Members of Congress from this and adjoin-ing States, was in keeping with the high esteem in not desired the success of the Rebellion has been intractable "voting-machines" for his purpose. troubled or menaced by any "bayoffeta" but those of Garnett, Pegram, Jenkins, Floyd, Lee, Mudwall Jackson & Co. What voice in the Government does The Gazette suppose the Unionists would have had had these triumphed?

REBUILDING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The rebuilding of the Academy of Music is a subject of absorbing public interest. Its future is so bound up with the elegant social amusements of the people that an intense anxiety is felt lest plans for its reconstruction should be so hastily chosen that the imperative requisites for such a building, might be partially overlooked.

The points for the Directors to secure before accepting any plan are, first, the proper size of the house; then the comfort, convenience, and safety of the audi ence; a perfect system of light and ventilation and constic effect; and, finally, the proper proportion of

the auditorium and stage to each other. The late Academy could seat, somehow and somewhere, 1,000 people more than ever visited it-the huge, unsightly amphitheater being superfluous and entirely useless. Two thousand five hundred seats are sufficient for every demand that will be made upon an opera-house for some years to come, save in remarkable and exceptional cases, and we are satisfied that, if the 2,500 seats were once sold, at the prices recently prevailing, the receipts would be double the cash returns ever recorded on the books of the Academy of Music. We therefore want a house to hold 2,500 people, and no more. The comfort and convenience of an audience cannot

be too carefully provided for. The seats in themselves should be wider, and the distance between the rows of seats should be at least one-half as much again as was afforded in the late Academy. The space should be sufcient to permit of passing along rows, without disaranging the costumes of the ladies seated. Such an arrangement would secure at once comfort and easy access and egross. The safety of an audience, in case of sudden alarm

from tire or any other cause, is a consideration of the most vital importance. The egress from the old parquet was difficult in the extreme. Had the late fire broken out half an hour earlier on the spot where it was first seen, hardly a woman could have escaped from the place alive. There was no separate exit, and, added to the extreme difficulty of extricating ample robes from between the narrow seats, the passage-ways were narrow and led through the crowded boxes, so that the most fatal confusion must have attended any attempt to escape from the parquet in haste.

The ground upon which the new Academy will stand affords every facility for securing the safety of the audience. Ample doors could be made, leading directly to the walk on Fourteenth-st, and on an alley way toward Fifteenth-st. Such an alley existed between the old Academy wall and the next house. The groups of seats in the parquet and circle should only accommodate some six or eight, so that they could be vacated in an instant. These precautions, with wider alley-ways from the parquet to the circle, would enable an audience to escape in an ineradibly short space of time. The upper circles, having each their separate fire-proof stairways, would secure the safety of the entire audience. One other point would complete the precautionary steps: the iron wire fire-proof curtain used in Boston, and elsewhere abroad, which secures the auditorium from any accident arising on the stage.

The present system of lighting our theaters is entirely wrong. The flaming, flaring gas-lights are unpleasant and injurious to the eyes; the smell from them is frequently offensive; and they add a large amount of heat, which it is impossible to control. do nothing of the kind. The body may perish, but The system adopted abroad, of lighting from the roof, is superior in several respects. The ceiling is made of ground or stained glass, over which are placed gas-lights powerfully reflected. The light is cool, pleasant and ample, and is equally distributed. It does not weary the eyes, while it is favorable both to complexion and costume-points not to be overlooked in an operatic establishment. Another and important advantage of this method of lighting is that, by means of ornamental openings in the glass ceiling, with the heat concentrated above, a perpetual vacuum is created, and a thorough and healthful

ventilation must ensue. On the points of sight and hearing, the course to be pursued is simple and direct. Abolishing the amphitheater will necessarily reduce the hight of the building, will increase its accoustic properties, and materially lessen the labors of the singers. The horse-shoe shape must be modified so as to admit of a clear line of sight to the stage from every part of the house. There should be no pillars. The circles should recede, tier above tier, each resting on substantial party walls. This is no experiment; it has been practically demonstrated; and the result is twofold-from every point of the house the sight is clear of all obstruction; and as there are no covered depths to smother sound, the accoustic properties are equally

excellent in all parts of the auditorium. To render the new Academy of Music what it should e, and what the public expects it will be, all the points we have mentioned should be clearly demonstrated in the plans and practically carried out. While the new French Theater is deficient in ventilation and glaring in light, its internal arrangements for personal comfort, convenience, and safety are admi-

rable in the extreme. The reduction of the size of the auditorium will afford to the Academy more stage-room. This was much needed in the old house, and should certainly be secured in the new building, in order to give due stage-room for extensive scenic effects. The old Academy was very much smaller than any of the principal opera-houses of Europe. The Academie of Paris overs over 51,000 square feet, while the Academy in Fourteenth-st. covered but little over 24,600 square feet. L'Academie devotes more than one-half of that area to stage purposes, while our Academy spared but little over a third.

We commend all the points we have enumerated to the attention of the Directors. Before accepting any plan presented, let them weigh well what we have written. Unless the plan embodies all these points, the new Academy may be accepted by the public; but it will fall short of perfection, and the Directors will err from carelessness and negligence; for they will not have the excuse of ignorance of the right course to be pursued to shield them from the consure of the community.

The Lynchburg Virginian quotes a part of what we say to our Darlington (S. C.) critic, touching the way the Blacks, if enfranchised, would probably vote, and thus comments:

"We think that the concessions in the above, to wit : that "We think that the concessions in the above, to wit; that 'Inporance and insignificance like to find themselves in accord with intelligence and consequence;' and, further; that 'the minds of the laborars would insensibly be molted to the views of their employers,' are fatal to the theory of This Tantaxe. It has professed to desire the sufranchisement of the Back rase in the South as a means of enabling that race to take care of itself, and to withstand the encroachments of the Whites.

"And yet The Tails are clearly concedes in the above, that a 'majority' of the Blacks would be mere automations, voting-machines in the hands of their employers! Where, then, will be the advantage they should derive from the exercise of suffrage!"

-Our "theory" is that Blacks would vote much like other men; and that so long as they remained ignorant and insignificant, they would naturally be much under the influence of those they esteemed wiser and more intelligent than themselves. But all this is subject to the

themselves. If a great planter should wish to go to

the Legislature in order to vote there for the redstab-

The naked fact is that those who think the B'acks fools or demons act consistently in resisting their enfranchisement. Those who realize that they are human and rational should vote accordingly.

After many unsuccessful efforts, the friends of re-

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

form effected the abolition of the Volunteer Fire Department-a system that was rotten to the core-and, in its place, obtained for our City the present paid organization. Perhaps in a village, town, or even small city, the old system might work to a charm; for in such places the population is small, and the members of the engines are from the most respectable class of the people-and the fires are so few that it would not pay to be nothing but a fireman. In the large cities, the case is different. Years ago-too many for the fact to be remembered by the large majority of our citizens-our Volunteer Fire Department was effective, and had few or no blemishes upon its character. And well it might be so-for then the companies were composed of the best young men in the community, who joined the Department from a sense of duty alone, and not for the sake of rioting, politics and plunder. Many of the best among us now, who have deserved and have obtained honor, wealth, and station, were at one time members of the Fire Department-and it was to such that it owed its palmiest days. It may, indeed, be said that at one time our fire companies held a position as high in respect to the character and standing of their members as was held by the Military. But things gradually changed. Many of the good men who did the work, who were ever foremost in the rescue and protection of property, and who did not hesitate to dash through the flames to save a helpless life at the imminent risk of their own, were by degrees driven by the corruption and vice that began to fasten upon the department, and by the taint that began to be plainly perceptible throughout its whole ramifications, to resign their membership and to cut loose from associates and associations that brought nothing save pollution and

And by whom were their places filled? By men of similar character? By men of the same self-sacrificing spirit! By men of the same activity and energy! Oh, no! By none of these; but by rowdies and ruffians, who seemed to have joined the Department only for the purpose of having a more extensive arena for the display of their rowdyism and ruffianism. These latter never cared a fig about discharging their du. ties. They were never known to do any work in putting out fires, or in saving property or life, except it be considered work to interfere with and bully those who were ready and anxious to do their duty in these respects.

The result was what might have been expected. The bad contaminated and destroyed many of the good. Instead of the gentlemen raising the loafers to the level of gentlemen, the loafers lowered the gentlemen to the level of loafers. And it soon became apparent to our people, or at least to such of them as gave the matter the thoughtful consideration its importance de manded, that the whole Department, with a very few konorable exceptions, was of but one piece in respect to rowdyism. The men who remained in it, notwithstanding they saw the rapid strides that vice and corruption were making in the Department-who hoped to be able to restore it to its pristine reputation and effectiveness-who held on tenaciously, although to hope to arrest the rottenness at its core was but follyare entitled to the thanks of the community for their good intentions; but their efforts were as successful as were those of Dame Partington striving to brush back with a broom the rising waters of the Atlantic. And this was not all. As a matter of course, the

rowdies and bullies soon obtained the entire control of their respective machines, and with this control came corresponding influence. The trafficking politiclans of our City, who have ever been on the alert to discover fitting instruments to perpetuate their in quitous rule, soon saw that the whole Department, with proper management, could be made a most effeetive tool in keeping them in office; and no sooner did they see their opportunity than they availed themselves of it. By the use of patronage and other dis honorable means, they succeeded in buying over to their interests the leading spirits of the force, and soon became possessed of the body and soul of the Department. The engine-houses became just so many primary meetings-so many nominating conventions -se many pest-houses, from which arose disease and leath to whatever Little morality had been left in our City polities. By degrees, the political Fire Department began to obtain such power, that, flushed with its success in electing outside politicians, it soon turned its attention to those in its own ranks wanting positions, and nominated and elected many a man to high and honorable office whose only capacity or recommendation therefor was that he was "one of the boys," and "ran with the machine." It would be no difficult task for us to mention the names of some of our most successful politicians who owe all of their success and wealth to the fact that they were active engine-boys, and managed, by the help of the bullies of the engine-house, to drive respectable citizens from primary elections, and thus to secure an apparently egular nomination for themselves. In fact, we be leve that, from the engine-house as much as from any other quarter, have proceeded the brood of politicians and rogues that has so direfully afflicted and still so direfully afflicts the good people of this City.

The rowdyism and politics so rife in it both for a long time called loudly for the abolition of the Volunteer Department; but, owing principally to the energy of the politicians who saw that its fate was their fate, partly to the remembrance of many of us of what it once had been, and partly to the gratitude for what in days long passed it had accomplished, the people of our State hesitated a little before dealing the

Of course, men bent on rowdyism and politics paid but little attention to fires. But the corruption did not stop with rowdyism and politics. Men who would do no work if they could, and could do none if they would, and who yet must cut, drink, sleep, and dress, soon found it more convenient, if not more respectable, to go to the engine-house instead of the poorhouse. They had no visible means of support; they joined the engine and became numbered among "the boys." They "bunked" at the engine-house; they hung around the porter-houses in the day; and in congregated knots at night were the terror of the unaccompanied women who were forced to pass within hearing of their loose and indecent remarks. They obtained their food as best they could; their drinks by "striking" politicians; and for their clothes they were in part indebted to the kind consideration of their "girls." At fires, they were always on the look-out for chances; and, while some of their companions would be striving to extinguish the flames, they would be moving up and down, carrying off valuables, believing implicitly in the saying "To the victors belong the spoils."

But enough of this. The rowdyism, the political corruption, the theft, pillage, and vandalism of the Volunteer Pire Department, sealed its fate. It is dead: it is buried; and we tell its friends it is dead beyond resurrection. For it, so far as this City is concerned, death is an eternal sleep.

We are led to make these remarks in consequence of the allegations that are daily made against the Paid Fire Department as a system. Why not pay firemen? Is it not better that we should pay them than that reservation that they would take care not to rote against they should pay themselves ? Is not the extinguishing of fires work? And will men, as a general thing, do work better without than with pay? And lishment of Slavery, or anything else in that line, he | why make the putting out of fires an exception to the would get very few Black votes, whether on his own | well-known principle that men work more zealously

for pay than for nothing? If the Volunteer systom is so much superior, why not extend it? Why not have a volunteer police! Why not have volunteer street-cieaners! We tell the friends of the old system, we tell the pot-house politicians who have been shorn of the assistance afforded by the engine-houses-we tell those who are throwing obstacles in the way of the successful operation of the new system-we tell them all-that, though their game is a deep one, it cannot succeed. The Pald Fire Department has worked to a charm in every city of the world in which it has been adopted, and it will so work with us. This city will not return to the iniquities of the old system, which outlived its time by a quarter of a century, and which, with its long train of attending evils, was not only a disgrace to our Metropolis, but a mark of semi-civilization.

The Memphis Avalanche (Rebel) heartily indorses the following, which it credits to The South Carolinian: "Again, it is insisted that, while we do honor to the graves of the Confederates, we should treat the graves of Federals with like respect. Absurd! Shall we adorn with wreath and gariand the inst resting-place of those who pillaged our barns, burned our dwellings, and insuited our mothers, wives, sisters and daughtern? Is it to be expected that a haly should honor the memory of a man killed while robbing her hen-roost? If praying for the souls of the damage would be of any avail, they might have the benefit of our prayers—but bonor them—never!" -The thing we insist upon is, that those Rebels, who

are permitted to do honor to the graves of the Confederates, be not allowed to hinder loyal women and children from doing like honor to the graves of Union soldiers who perished in defense of the Govern-Before confirming any Utah appointees, the

United States Senate should have indubitable evidence that they are not Polygamists. Mormonism is a religion, and nothing to us; but Polygamy is a crime against the law of the land. It is a scandal to have National officers who violate and defv National law. Until very recently, even the United States District-Attorney, sworn to prosecute offenses under the statute, was himself a Polygamist. Let us have an end of this.

pation Proclamation Before the Cabinet."-Engraved by Bitchie. Published by Derby and Miller. We have several times spoken favorably of Mr. F. B. Carpenter's picture, and we are glad to announce that Mr.

Ritchie has at last finished the engraving of it on which

Mr. P. B. Carpenter's Picture-" The Emanci-

he has been so long employed. Whatever may be the fate of the original picture, and it is no credit to the Government that it was not, long ago, made a National posession; it is no longer possible that the historical record in which its great value consists should be destroyed or hid in a corner. Mr. Ritchie's faithful engraving will make the picture a visitor to every loyal household in the country, a visitor sadly welcome, in view both of the man whose noble nature it recalls, and of the dark contrast it suggests between the hopes which his noblest set awakened in the hearts of the Americans and the shameful way in which his successor "by the grace of assassination" has dashed those hopes. If we have said that the chief value of Mr. Carpenter's picture is as historical record, we by no means wish to disparage it. On the contrary, that is, to our thinking, one of its greatest claims to respect. That is of all rea sons the one chiefest reason why Americans who loved Abraham Lincoln should buy this print. Mr. Curpenter in painting it, strove with all his might to make it true. He may be said to have striven for truth, first and last Many of our readers know that he had opportunities such as no other man had to study M'r. Linco n's character, and observe his peculiarities of manner and expression. Mr. Lincoln seems to have admitted hum to the frankest confidence, and to have been a undisgulsed before him as if he had been his brother. That Mr. Carpenter was a shrewd observer, the notes which he has from time to time published on his life at the White House show plainly enough, but he made his observation with no desultory purpose; they were all to enable him to make the picture he was painting an absolutely true record of Mr. L noule, as far as he was able. Now, in a historical pictu e, this is the first essen-Many a subject about which it is of importance that the world should know, as nearl, as possible, just how it happened, has been sacrificed by the printer being an upholsterer, a wind-bag, a par sun, an enemy-stything but an historian, judging from evidence; or, a post, recording his intuition. We might name a d zen American pictures which might have hid a permanent value, and come to be cherished by the people, if they had been painted with a sincerity and love of truth equal to their technical skill and conventional knowledge. There was Powell's "De Soto;" not that it concerned us much, but still it cannot be denied that if was of national interest-how wor ble a it was as a historical picture. How it belied history, not by what it omitted to say, but by what it falsely asserted. is of real importance, if art be of any importonce at all, does it agre in the nation when we can submit with patience to having this travestie on history elaborately and expens vely or gra ed on the backs of our National currency, walls a partitud of real signifi-cance and historical value Pio this of Mr. Carpenter's is allowed to go begging, and is lettu on the artist's hands. Os take Leutze's "Washington Crassing the Delaware," or his Washington at Menusouth," or Uncley's "Washington Irving and his Friend"-pi to se that have been admired and praised and sold for a ye prices; a e we wrong in asserting that the taste that only sih m, an childish taste that needs sharp schooling; that the so-called criticism that lets them pass without exposa o is ad sellet enticism, and proved unworthy of confidence? The men who painted them had no en l in view but to tickle labe fancies, to flatter and to be flattered; a seat h storic statement was finish a job. The art they are devoted to is not one whit above the art of the sign-painter or the some-painter: may, it is not so respectable as there, for it is more preten-

As a work of art-a piece of pulnting, Mr. Carpenter's nicture was far from being a masterly work. But, as wo have said, this was a secondary consideration in this case. What was essential was, that we should have the facts. Thus Mr. Lincoln tocked, first of all. Then Seward, and Chase and the rest of the Cabinet, thus they looked and stood or sat. And the room was to be painted, too. We wanted no gaw-gaws, no Academy non-chairs, nor curtains nor bust of Washington, nor properly tables, we wanted none of this, and would put up with n ne. We wanted the room in its simplicity, the familue as it stood. As soon paint these men in bare legs and togas, and palliums, with scrolls and fasces after the high old Greenouch and Canova fashion, as to treat the details in Mr. Hu: t agion's theatric vein. Mr. Carpenter struck for the homely trath and reached it, and the American people have given their verdiet, and will not retract it.

Musical.

GRAND ORPHEONIS FISTIVAL. The second day's Singing Festival of the Orpheon Schools and Charity Children takes place to-day at Cooper Institute at 1 o'clock. Seve al celebrated vocal and instramental artists will assist, to retter with a grand orehestra under the direction of Mr. Thomas. Mr. Jerome Hopkins directs the whole performance. The Festival yesterday was

a great success. ENGLISH OPERA AT BROOKLYN. To-night Eichberg's "D. ctor of Alcantara" will be given in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK. The Central Park Commissioners appropries that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park on Saturday 2d inst, com name ng at 3 p.m., by tae Central Park Band, under the fendership of H. B. Dodworth.

The following is the

PROGRAMME. Opening March
 Overture to La Muerte de Portici
 Overture to La Muerte de Portici
 Fantasia ou Song Beautiful Dreamer
 Whirl wind Polka—Cornet Obligato
 Paur III.
 Comare. Dodworth. March from Crispino o'in Comar-Overture to Oberon
The Guards' Waltz
Grand Selection from Attilla...
PART III. Musen Quadrille.
 Pologaise from L Africaine.
 Grand Cavatina from Don Sabastian
 Der Sannvogel Galop.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Cornellus Fero, six years of age, residing with his parents at No. 213 Mott st., felt down states yesterday evening about 7; o clock, and was instantis